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WEATHER BULLETIN.  
WASHINGTON, July 9.—For Lower Michigan: Showers or rain, possibly heavy, in the afternoon, followed by a clearing in the northwestern portion, variable winds, warmer in eastern portion.

FAKE OR TWINS?  
Our esteemed contemporary The Democrat is ordinarily very skillful in handling stories taken from its exchanges. Once in a while it falls down in the effort to be ridiculous. For instance, yesterday morning it reproduced an illustrated descriptive article on the Barnum show which it localized to describe the Barnum show which exhibited here last Monday. Several local references to the Barnum show and the appearance of originality, but the "original" overlooked the fact that the Barnum show will not exhibit in Grand Rapids as long as Mr. Barnum is both in the city and the Barnum show. Therefore the statement that "The circus has paid \$20,000 rent for the city" would apply very well to the Barnum show in the original article from which The Democrat's article was taken, but it would not apply to the Barnum show in the original article from which The Democrat's article was taken.

Then, too, The Democrat reporter who "walked by the big tent Monday evening" saw and heard some things that couldn't have been seen and heard with any other than the Barnum show. For instance, this reporter saw and made a sketch to illustrate the Barnum show wagon. The Barnum show wagon is a large iron cage set out in the open air. Barnum's show carries a cock wagon. The reporter was on the ground when the performers had washed off the "grease-paint" (something of which circus performers use tons?) and declares by way of emphasis, in speaking of wearing the tent: "The 'Nero' people have to be quick about it or their dressing tents would go down on their heads." Inasmuch as the "Nero" people, if dressing at all, at that particular moment were dressing somewhere in the east with the Barnum show, it is evident the "original circus reporter" lost a dog in his arduous task of stealing somebody else's work to palm off as his own. This is but one in a list of scores of just such fakes which The Democrat has had the unblinking impudence to work off as "original local stories."

TYRRELL IS ALL RIGHT.  
Colonel Tyrrell, who has been removed from his command at the instigation of his fellow officers for daring to give utterance to his independent opinion on the action of the military board, is a staunch republican. His removal cannot be construed into a political issue. It is simply a question of military discipline. If Colonel Tyrrell or any other member of the state troops is forbidden to utter his honest sentiments in a question affecting the public interest, our troops will become opinionless automata. America and Michigan do not need that kind of men or soldiers. Until Colonel Tyrrell is tried by his peers and a verdict reached The Herald professes to believe that he exercised a constitutional right when he declared that as a citizen he would advise his friends to attend the world's fair—and only that he exercised a constitutional right but that he was prevented to perform a patriotic duty. All Michigan soldiers should go to the world's fair. Colonel Tyrrell has an indisputable right to advise them. The right is vested in every free American from the president to the most insignificant postmaster. This movement to punish Tyrrell as a soldier for doing what he had a constitutional right to do as a citizen, and which he has not attempted to do as a soldier, is born in January and will end in defeat to the military who bring the charges. Colonel Tyrrell stands as high with the rank and file. He is popular and beloved. The other officers envy him. They have hated their carbines with malice and the governor has fired without taking aim. The shot will be spent.

CLEWS ON MONEY.  
Mr. Clews finds a steadily improving tone to the money market although the Wall street operators are naturally cautious and diffident. Since writing his last letter the president has called an extra session which act and its probable consequences Mr. Clews discusses as follows:

"The president's call for a special session of congress was therefore the only kind of treatment that would produce relief. That effect it certainly has had, but there is a limit to what Mr. Cleveland's intervention can accomplish. It is known that a month hence congress will proceed to the consideration of this question; and, from each in-

stitutions as have been made into the views of members of congress, there seems to be more than a mere possibility that the country may be saved from any further silver alarm. But in a matter of such supreme importance anything short of absolute certainty is insufficient to establish a full return of confidence. The question is a very broad one and ramifies itself through our entire currency system, and it will require judicious handling to ensure the quick conclusion which is above all required and which it may be hoped congress will reach. It is possible that the discussion may verge upon sensitive topics; but that is foreseen, and there is consequently no disposition to take everything for granted, but to keep business within conservative limits until it is furnished with the evidence which is the monetary conditions of the future.

"Whilst it is highly desirable that congress should pass without delay a bill repealing so much of the Sherman act as provides for the purchase of silver, yet considering the uncertain position of the senate and the probability that the 'more money' men may be found to insist on some compensation or substitute for the suspension of the present issue of silver money, it is not probable that contentions may arise from that sort of bargaining. It is possible, however, that such a turn in debate, should it be wisely led, might be productive of much good and help towards a better settlement of the general question. For it is not to be supposed that a stoppage of silver issues is the only amendment the currency situation requires. We must have an elasticity in our currency that will permit its volume to increase with the growing business of the country; and if the new silver issues are stopped without provision being made for a natural additional supply of money, the change will be simply one from unsound inflation to the opposite extreme of violent contraction. It would be neither an unreasonable nor an unwholesome demand if, concurrently with the consideration of a repeal bill, the sense of congress should be consulted as to the procurement of this useful elasticity through amendments of the laws relating to bank note circulation. Were a satisfactory understanding reached on that question, it would no doubt materially contribute towards insuring the co-operation of that large section of the silver party who mainly care for the way being kept open for increasing the circulation, whether through silver or paper being comparatively immaterial to them.

Last evening's demonstration in honor of the return of Bishop Richter must have been very pleasing to the distinguished recipient. As an expression of love and esteem it was complete. The bishop feelingly expressed the emotions which were awakened by the enthusiastic assurances of loyalty to him, to the church and the measure of welcome accorded to him. The demonstration, too, was an index to the progress and liberalism of the age. Fifty years ago a column of men bearing lighted transparencies and marching to the evening strains of brass bands on Sunday evening, would have been looked upon as a desecration of the Sabbath. Verily the world is moving forward with gigantic strides.

DON M. DICKINSON doesn't reside in the judicial district from which Justice Blatchford was appointed. Thus a ray of cheer pierces the gloom that surrounded the referees when Don M.'s name was mentioned for the place. Mr. Cleveland may feel that the condition confronting him makes it imperative to appoint a New Yorker and after reconsecrating himself to the people he will select an anti-snapper.

AFTER a Missouri man had sold his farm to three strange men for \$25,000 and given them \$5,000 in change for some large bills, he discovered that the \$25,000 was counterfeit. The gold brick man and the patent right man have no show in Missouri. Too much competition.

THERE is too much fuss being made over the veteran who is drawing a pension for a bald head. The indignities and insults he has received in the barber shops ought to entitle him to all the money he has drawn.

SECRETARY CARLINER has so far modified the civil service rules that it will be easier for a republican to emulate the career of a republican through a needle's eye than to hold office in the treasury department.

JEFFERSON FLETCHER and Boreas seem to be in cabaret with the Sunday-clothes. Yesterday's gala and festival at the world's fair will have a tendency to discourage Sunday attendance.

MORLEY was visited by an uncomfortable breeze yesterday, but the promptitude of the citizens made it as uneventful as a well-laid trap. The town escaped very serious damage.

ALFRED F. SWICKFORD of Marquette is again feeding at the government crib. There are men in Grand Rapids who would give a good deal for Mr. Swickford's political pill.

EUGENIA has been telling the Madrid correspondents what a delightful time she had here. Milwaukee beer and Swedish cheese are simply irresistible.

MR. CLEVELAND's rheumatism has postponed the appointment of revenue collectors, but Mr. Maxwell's ax seems to fly with renewed frequency and vigor.

MR. CLEVELAND's malady is only the toothache, but any man with the toothache would be willing to swap theaching molar for a cancer.

JOHN JEFFERSON is about the only man that can call on President Cleveland without arousing office-seeking suspicions.

WHERE IT IS HOT

Down in the Pent-Up Boiler  
Room of the Power House.

MEN SWEAT GROWN RIVERS

Sirens of Perspiration Coaxed From  
Human Pores by the Salamander  
Torridity of That Inferno.

On a warm, sultry summer night the coolest place in the city is on a Reddy lake electric car. On the same kind of a night the hottest place is in the fire-room of the Street Railway company's power house.

You don't think of that, though, when you are speeding toward the lake at the rate of twenty miles an hour, the cool breezes fanning your forehead and checking the perspiration which a few minutes before flowed from every pore. You see the motor-man twist the lever, and imagine that's all there is of it. But every time you step foot on a car, a bathed-in-a-flood-of-sweat is obliged to throw another shovel-ful of coal into a seething furnace.

Some time when you think it's hot on the street and that the heat reflected from the pavement and stone walks is intolerable, hunt up Manager Chapman and secure a permit to visit the fire-room of the power house. To reach it you will have to walk between almost interminable masses of throwing dynamos. Then you climb up a little staircase and walk over a fragile looking gang plank, on either side of which gigantic fly wheels revolve. After walking past the great Corliss engines you go down a narrow, dirty staircase and emerge into a stifling little chamber, which is the engine room of the power house. This is the pump-room. It is the pump-room of the power house. After leaving the pump-room you pass along a narrow passage, turn to the right, walk through a little alleyway and there you are.

Reeking in Perspiration.  
Hot? Well, rather. You appreciate it the instant you are in front of the great boilers. Your collar begins to wilt; little streams of perspiration trickle down your back. Your clothes become painfully sticky, and the starch in the bosom of your boiled shirt attempts to come through the holes of your shoes. But you have just begun to get warm. In a second one of the stokers will throw open the door of a furnace, and great yellow tongues of flame will shoot toward your face. Inside the fire box is a seething mass of blue and white fire. The stokers throw in a shovel-ful of coal and close the door with a bang. Then he wipes the sweat from his blackened face and tells you that there is 1,200 degrees of heat under the boiler. You believe him for you're confident that the temperature outside is at least 1,100 Fahrenheit.

Usually it requires five boilers to supply steam enough to turn the three massive condensing engines which run the dynamos. There is a stoker to every boiler, and they are kept busy most of the time. During the course of the day they shovel from thirty to forty tons of coal in the great furnaces. The amount of coal used depends largely upon the size of the loads the cars are carrying. The demand is greatest on Sundays and holidays. There is a marked sympathy between the dynamos and the boiler. The stokers can detect almost instantly when the rush begins on the cars. The moment the strain on the dynamos begins to increase, the steam pressure begins to decrease. When the sightseers begin to crowd the cars to return, the steam pressure will drop immediately from 120 pounds down to 100 and even to 80.

Here's where the strain comes on the stoker. It is comparatively easy to keep the steam at a given point; but it is a difficult matter to raise it after it has dropped. They throw in the coal until they are ready to drop from exhaustion and heat. The sweat pours off them in streams, and one by one they run to the fire-room door to get a breath of fresh air and a second's relief from the fiery blast that shoots from under the ashpit.

The boys work in relays. No man could stand the work continuously for more than five or six hours. They wear only shoes, overalls and a thin undershirt. Even that meagre amount of clothing is oppressive, and the undershirts have sleeves and are rarely buttoned. After you have been in the fire room for ten minutes you decide that your previous conceptions of heat were frigid in comparison with the fiery atmosphere of that room. Your lungs seem baked and your clothing is wringing wet. A breath of air, even from the sewer contaminated surface of the river, seems a breeze from heaven. The next time you ride on an open car you'll think of the men that stoke the furnaces.

HOTEL CHATS.  
Two traveling men, one from New York and the other from Chicago, became involved in a slight controversy in the New Livingston yesterday, and the New York man's expense account was increased \$10. The argument began, of course, over the world's fair. The Gothamite was explaining to the Windy city hustler how much better the town by the sea would manage the great exposition than the town by the lake is doing. The individual from Chicago was inclined to resent this, and the argument finally drifted to business matters. The New York man asserted that there were more drummers from that city who did business in the west than there were from Chicago. The argument of the Chicago man was denied it, and offered to bet a tenner. They agreed to leave it to the register. The registers of the New Livingston for the past six months were examined, and it was found that the proportion of traveling men who registered there was exactly 3 to 1 in favor of Chicago. The New York man paid the bet, but still swears that the drummers from his town do enough more business to compensate for any deficiency in numbers.

J. J. Keenan of Detroit is a guest in the Market. Mr. Keenan is the oldest furniture buyer coming to the Grand Rapids market.

C. W. Caskey, a prominent furniture manufacturer of Petoskey, arrived in Sweden yesterday.

Moreover J. J. Keenan, Detroit, George E. Caldwell, Lansing, D. C. Davidson, Benton Harbor, W. H. Dickey, Jackson.

New Livingston—W. J. Kline, Schoolcraft; Henry Allen, Detroit; D.

J. Wallace, Sparta; W. F. Turner, Detroit; J. W. Broughton, Grant S. Bennett, Kalamazoo.

SWERTS—J. D. Sheridan, Muskegon; C. N. Caskey, Petoskey; G. W. Sloan, Brooklyn; John Brown, Allegan; O. B. Field, Plainwell.

ELMER—W. B. Nichols and wife, Mendon; James Omerwaide, Zeeland; P. Gay, Detroit; C. C. Burck, Lapeer.

KRIST—William Constock, Jackson; James A. Sweeney, Hastings; Nelson Miller, Holland; J. T. Smith, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Reed, Cambridge; G. L. Pomeroy, Detroit.

STATE PRESS SENTIMENT.  
People who are growling over "hard times" and "the oppressed working millions" neglect to state the fact that the statistics show \$1,700,000,000 in savings banks in the United States. That it is mainly the small savings of the working multitude is also true, as every observer knows. Such a fact tells better the financial condition of the country than any oratory. With the return of confidence the country will be all right.—Saginaw Courier-Herald.

We are to have an extra session of congress on the seventh of August. Grover says that the demands of the people must not be stayed longer. If he will announce that the inquiries made will not be disturbed he will accomplish more for the good of the business interests of this country than an extra session of congress can.—Hart Journal.

Grover is at Buzzard's Bay, sick with rheumatism and toothache. But his twinges are pleasurable sensations compared with the agonies of waiting and hungry democracy. Once in awhile the cause of civil service reform is advanced by dispensation of providence—which is fortunate, for its growth otherwise is distressfully slow.—Allegan Gazette.

The democrats are attempting to make a scapegoat of the silver purchasing act, when the more probable cause of existing financial situation lies in their avowed purpose to lower the tariff. It begins to look as if the only remedy will be to "right about face" and follow the old policy which made and kept good times in the past.—Bay City Tribune.

There are suspicious allots to the general effect that Claus Spreckels' life would never have been threatened had the city sugar planters not considered such an event to his political advantage.—Detroit Tribune.

HIT AND MISS BRIEFS.  
Quite a number of the collapsed institutions out west are in the hands of receivers. If the receiver is as bad as the thief, what's the use of having one appointed.—Texas Siftings.

What if Mayor Harrison is becoming conspicuous as a kisser? He can kiss in seven languages and nine dialects, and to other mayor in the country can.—Chicago Tribune.

Silver is getting to be so cheap that dollar coins will tend to be placed with American tin, being then nearer to their face value.—Newtown Nemesis.

It is an effort in behalf of retributive justice that is urging the attempt to freeze out the ice combines in Washington.—Baltimore American.

It is not safe to infer from the way that he spells his name that Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen is a Jew.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

One of the glorious advantages of life on the plains is that one may wear almost anything there and not be shot at.—Chicago Record.

Lieutenant Peary and Mrs. Peary will spend the summer in the vicinity of the North Pole, as usual.—Boston Herald.

FOUNTS ABOUT MEN.  
Senator Peffer says the repeal of the Sherman law will break up both the old parties, and build up a new one. What's the matter with this? For president, Governor Altgeld; for vice president, Johann Noss; platform, Tarran-bone-day.

Emma Schillinger, 44 years old, has been awarded the gold medal of the Old Settlers of Chicago for "the girl working longest in the same family." She has been with the same family since 1850. The same family got no medal.

To the Yale graduates the Hon. Thomas Waller remarked that the pithiest sentiment he knew of was that of the Hon. E. J. Phelps—"They who never make mistakes never make any thing."

Dr. C. F. Simmons, who sued the Tilden estate for \$155,350 for medical services to Mr. Tilden, has accepted \$40,000 in a compromise with the executors.

A hardware dealer of Albion, New York, announces that to every one purchasing a well-known saw he will give a free ride home in it.

Lieut. Otto E. Ehlers, the German explorer, made a 1,400-mile journey of 1,500 miles on a Himalayan pony.

ALLEGED TO BE FUNNY.  
"John," said Mrs. Mierly to her husband, "I wish you would take Willie to the barber's and have his hair cut."

"Wait until after the Fourth," said Mr. Mierly. "He may slice it all off, for all we know, and what the use of saving money on things you may get for nothing?"—Harper's Bazar.

"If you go first," murmured the wife of his boss to the chief man, "you will wait for me on the other shore you will not love?"

"I suppose I'll have to," he grumbled. "I never went anywhere yet without having to wait for you at least half an hour."—New York Times.

"He is certainly the most honest man in town."

"Yes, God made 'cause his wife wanted him to beat a carpet."—Buffalo Courier.

Neil—Who was the belle of the season last summer at Clear Lake Beach?

Belle—Nellie Smith was the belle, I guess. At any rate she got the most things.—Philadelphia Record.

"Name mark my words," exclaimed the man who had written the article.

"That's what I intend to do," replied the man with the blue pencil.—Boston Transcript.

FOUND A WAIL.  
Petoskey, Mich., July 9.—A male infant was found, comfortably wrapped in a market basket, on the steps of a vacant house one mile south of the village yesterday. It is about two weeks old. The baby is being cared for by a woman in the vicinity where it was found, and the township supervisor is working on the case.

ARMY BILL IS SAFE

Caprivi Has a Majority Despite  
All Opposition.

RICHTER'S POLITICS SHOWN

Dr. Von Hennigsen Says He Will  
Reinstate the Freisinnige Party and Will  
Ruin the Richters.

BERLIN, July 9.—The speeches that were made for and against the army bill in the reichstag yesterday were of a very partisan character, indicating nothing of the undercurrents which ultimately guide the votes of the parties. Each speaker indicated his known program and avoided any reference to a compromise. Herr Backlund—wholesale for the small party has not escaped—in a speech delivered yesterday, suggested the terms on which his half-dozen followers would support Chancellor von Caprivi. The suggestions contained the idea that if his terms were not granted the faction would maintain its opposition and set its face against the bill.

The best speech made yesterday was that of Dr. Von Hennigsen, the national liberal leader, who attacked the centrists and Richters, declaring that they were defeating their own purpose by the intensity of their hostility to the government. These parties, he said, were rejecting conciliatory proposals and forsaking their best traditions by demanding their own terms or nothing. It was this attitude that had led to the political destruction of the freisinnige party, for which Eugene Richter was responsible.

Herr Richter's Angry Retort.  
The voters, Dr. Von Hennigsen added, had deserted Herr Richter at the polls. Herr Richter was very angry at this assertion of the defeat of the movement which he had led to almost complete extinction, and made a furious reply to Dr. Von Hennigsen. He said, among other things, that moral principles formed the sole standing ground of the radical people's party and that the ultimate triumph of these principles were assured. The defeat of his party was, he claimed, but momentary.

Then Herr Richter had an inning of the old style of denouncing an increase of the army. The increase asked for by the government, he said, was needless and would place an oppressive burden upon the people. His speech was simply a repetition of the threadbare arguments against the measure.

The obvious determination of a large number of the members to be heard on the bill implies that the discussion will last until the end of next week.

Wednesday next is the day for private members' motions. The centrists will then raise the question of the readmission of the Jesuits into Germany. The freisinnige papers present in stating that the government's support of or refraining from opposing this proposal will be the price paid by the centrists for the support of the bill. Both the centrists leaders and the government adherents deny that there is any pact.

Von Caprivi Has a Majority.  
The chancellor undoubtedly has a majority in favor of the bill without the centrists. In the lobby yesterday it was not the Jesuit, but the taxation question upon which the centrists declared an arrangement for their support was possible.

While Herr Groeber proclaimed "no compromise" in the house, members of the Liberal wing of the party stated in the lobby that if the chancellor pledged the government to cover the increase in the expenditures by a progressive imperial tax on incomes of over 12,000 marks the centrists would vote for the bill. Privately they are angling for a deal, which is likely to be changed, giving the government a large majority.

Dr. Lieber means to insist that the bill go to a committee and this will enable the negotiations to be carried on.

The session is certain to last longer than was at first expected. The national liberals have given notice of a motion in regard to the distress caused by the bill also in regard to the lack of fodder wanted for the army manoeuvres and to its limited supply in the districts outside of those where the manoeuvres are to be held.

The centrists, with the members of the Volks party, will propose the entire suspension of the export duties on fodder until May, 1934. The socialists will support this measure.

Socialists' Power Increased.  
For the first time in the history of the reichstag the socialists have obtained the chairman of one of the prominent committees. Herr Auerberg being elected to that position. Herr Singer, another socialist, has the vice chairmanship of another committee.

The conservative have re-elected Freiherr von Munstulff, the Poles, Prince Ferdinand Radzivil, and the centrists Count Hompeich, president of their respective groups. Liebermann von Sonnenberg leads the conservative section of the anti-socialist bloc.

The election of members for the Bavarian landtag are progressing. For the first time the socialists have captured seats, seven of their candidates having been elected in Munich. They have also won seats in Bamberg, Augsburg and Landshut, thanks to the arrangement of the opposing clericals.

Emperor William will receive the crownship at the Potsdam station on the return of the latter from England Tuesday. After taking dinner at the palace the crownship will continue his journey to Moscow.

Americans in Germany.  
The emperor has abandoned his proposed trip to Norway. The conflict of the Norwegian claims against the government is approaching a dangerous climax. After discussing the exclusion of the English colors from the national flag a majority of the Storting now refuses to vote for the consular service unless their demands for consular representation for Norway be acceded to.

The Stockholm Alibank, an official paper, says that the refusal will provoke a conflict between Norway and Sweden, and recommends an immediate discussion of the proposition by an extraordinary session of the Swedish diet.

America was well represented at the opening of the reichstag. Among those seen in the diplomatic gallery were the United States charge d'affaires, Consul General Edwards and Mr. Washburn, American consul at Magdeburg.

Mrs. Hansen, wife of the American minister, is deserving much benefit from her stay at Ems. Her daughter, Mrs. Haskins is at Carlsbad.

Mr. Robertson, the newly appointed American consul at Hamburg, is timed to arrive at his post the first week in August.

BIG FIRE AT MORLEY

Business Portion of the Village  
Has a Narrow Escape.

LOSSES WILL REACH \$10,000

Flames Destroyed the Commercial  
Hotel and Several of the Business  
Stores—Cause, a Mystery.

MORLEY, Mich., July 9.—A serious fire broke out in the Lacy building this afternoon, which for a time threatened the entire business portion of the village. It burned very rapidly despite the efforts of the citizens, and quickly communicated to the Commercial hotel and barns. The guests managed to save their effects, and willing hands removed a portion of the furniture before the walls fell in with a crash. The flames made rapid work of the frame structure, and five minutes after the hotel caught, smoke was seen pouring out of Cutler & Wright's hardware store. The fire burned fiercely and the stock was greatly damaged before it was put under control. The next victim of the consuming element was E. R. Grant, whose barber shop was burned. The buildings of Kate Lacy and N. W. Wiley met a similar fate. In the latter building was stored the household goods of Levi Burger, which, fortunately, were removed in time. The livery barn of I. M. Lander, occupied by Snyder & Johnson, was destroyed, but not until the horses and vehicles had been run out. The National hotel had a narrow escape, catching fire several times. As it is, the loss will be about \$2,000 by fire and water. How the fire started is a mystery, and it is due to the great work of the volunteers that Morley is not in ashes.

The losses as near as can be ascertained, are as follows: Commercial hotel and barn, \$12,000; insured; Cutler & Wright, loss on stock \$3,000, on building, owned by A. J. Asher of Greenville, \$500; Kate Lacy, building, \$1,000; N. W. Wiley, building, \$1,000; E. R. Grant, \$250; I. M. Lander, \$450; Snyder & Johnson, \$200; National hotel, \$2,000.

Round for Michigan.  
LANSING, Mich., July 9.—The state board of health has been notified that the steamship Ems, infected with scarlet fever, which arrived at New York from Bremen Thursday, brought immigrants bound for Detroit, Oscoda, Neenah, Muskegon, Ishpeming, Marquette, Hancock, Ironwood, Crystal Falls, Oscoda, Wakefield, Houghton, Bay City, Grand Rapids and Escanaba.

Belding Man Scalded.  
MIDLAND, Mich., July 9.—Charles Bailey was scalded about the face, arm and abdomen at the mill of the Cleveland Woodenware company this afternoon by the bursting of an inspirator. He may not recover.

Michigan Pensioners.  
Original—James H. Adams, Cyril H. Tyler, Reissue and increase—James C. Adams. Original, widows, etc.—Jane M. Smith, Sarah E. Forbes, minors of James H. Adams.

Has a Warm Subject.  
BATTLE CREEK, Mich., July 9.—The colored population are arranging for a great event on July 23, in which a grand jubilee and a powerful religious revival will be held. The Rev. B. R. Brown, formerly of a Kentucky plantation, will be present and deliver a discourse on the subject, "A Darned Hot Day."

Petoskey Voted No.  
PETOSKEY, Mich., July 9.—A special election held yesterday for the purpose of bonding the village for \$25,000 to extend the water works, the proposition was defeated by nineteen votes out of a total of 257.

Again the Elevator Shaft.  
ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 9.—Louis Finch of Milan, employed in Ferguson's carriage factory, last evening fell down the elevator shaft and broke both wrists.

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